BLACK AND WHITE

Ex-Governor Chamberlain on the South Carolina Situation.

STRANGLED BY HIS PARTY.

Reforms Defeated by Negro Ignorance and

KINDLY TRIBUTE TO HAMPTON.

cet nine inches in height, wiry, elastic and well corsed; a face full of quick intelligence; a pair of blue syes that never speak so elequently as when they are the telltales of some intellectual thought; a head prematurely bald, but with all of its phremological knolls sympathetically developed; a method of speech word was measured in a scale, and the reader has a skeleton pen picture of ex-Governor Chamberlain, of such a conspicuous place in the political gallery of the nation, and who now proposes to settle in New York for the practice of law. It being desirable to ascertain his opinions on the situation in the Palmeite State, and the holdests which resulted in the great change which

REPORTER-Coming from South Carolina after the recent political struggle, what is your impression con-THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Governor CHAMBERLAIN-Well, Mr. Reporter, the story is briefly told. The democratic party is now in possession of the entire government of the State-legislative, executive and, for most part, judicial. Practically there is no effective opposition by the republican party.

The means by which this result has been accomplished a matter of history with which the country is generally familiar. The contest for the control of the tate was bitter and violent. I have herotofore publiely stated my view of the methods employed by the democratic party and sufficiently emphasized my condemnation of many of them. It is a fact, however, that now there is peace I do not think that this should be to any extent regarded as a justification of the illegal or violent mensures that were resorted to for the purpose of obtaining control. Still, it may be recognized as a fact that so far in the State at large there have been no outrages of power or abuse of the colored people or republicans WHO IS TO BLAME?

REPORTER -Governor, had you been properly sus tained by your own State officials, by the Legislature and by the general government when you called upon Governor CHAMBERLAIN-The contest is now over and

Governor Chamberlaix—The contest is now over and I do not care to parcel out the biame for present results or to appear to reflect upon particular individuals or departments of government. Thus, however, I can say with confidence, that it is had been enabled to carry out the plans and purpose's I expressed in my mangural Message of December I, 18-4, I should have achieved all that General Hampton has done. Probably his full term of office was time I should have effected the same results. My prime object was the restoration of good government and an honest administration, and I think it is generally admitted that what I proposed to this end was sympathetic with the wishes of the Intelligent community. I believe that I pursued those plans consistently and with some degree of trimness and courage. It is true that I was not successful, but those who have watched the course of events in the State are perhaps better quantified than I am to see who have watched the double than I am to see who have watched the of the opinion hat a better condition of affairs would have been reached under my administration that under that of General Hampton, because no man's civil or political rights would have been abriaged or denied. As I have aiready intimated, I regard the present supremacy of the democratic party as due to methods which disregarded the political rights of a great number of the citizene of a State. There was a large majority of the people of South Carolina entitled to vote who desired a continuous of the republican administration and I do not think that General Hampton rep-I do not care to parcel out the blame for present

he forced into this objectionable company and be thereby socially ostragised?

Governor Charrentains—Frankly, yes. I regarded the ignorance and inexperience of the masses of the requibilitian party in South Carolina as one of the inherent and great difficulties in the political problem. I was under the political necessity of making political appointments to offices from a party which, as a rule, was not able to furnish competent efficers to represent the government.

Reported—Did you at all times find in the Legislatice of South Carolina, even among the so-called republicants, whites as well as negroes, the support to which you considered yourself entitled as a republicant leader?

Governor CHAMBERLAIN-Here was the greatest of Governor Chamberlain.—Here was the greatest of my difficulties. The majority of the republicans in the Legislature were never heartily in sympathy with me during any portion of my first term of office. Nearly all the public measures in which I took a deep interest were passed by minorities of republicans and democrats. The reduction of taxes and a more economical expenditure of public funds were naturally the leading objects which I had in view; and here it is but inside the act that I had in view; and here it is but inside the act that I had in view; and here it is but inside the act that I had in view; and here it is but expenditure of public tunus were naturally the leading objects which I had in view; and here it is but justice to say that I met with almost entire opposition within the ranks of the republican party. I had to expend the greater part of my strength is resisting what I regarded as bad legislation, and I had very little time or strength left to devote to the inauguration of better methods or the enactment of better laws. Of coarse my idea of the way in which a reformation must be brought about was through the republican party, because I knew that a majority of the people of the State were statched to that party, and that there was no hope of inducing them to join any other organization, even for local State purposes. But the habits of legislation which had grown up between 1568 and 1874 were too strong for me, and the result was that I was overcome and my pohey only partially carried out. A great deal of evil was prevented and some positive good was done, but only a small fraction of the results which were within the power of the republican party, had it co-operated with me, was made evident. I leed bound to say that if I had been hearthy supported from 1874 to 1876 the state of feeling which preceded the nomination of General Hampton would not have existed. In brief, if my administration had been supported by the whole republican party, it would have deprived the democrats of their gracumes and made them acquiesce in the suppermacy of the republican party for a long series of years.

A FRANK CONFESSION.

premacy of the republican party for a long series of years.

A FRANK CONFESSION.

REPORTER—Did you flad, during this period, support or sympathy or the promise of such from the representative commercial or political leaders of South Carbina, and were you in any manner influenced thereby?

Governor Changerian—I am glad you have asked the question. I answer, most assoredly I did, and so change of circumstances in political fortunes will ever lead the discount of circumstances in political fortunes will ever lead the democratic party piedged me from 1874 down to the time of the nomination of Hampton in the fall of 1876. It was generous, because they recognized that my policy meant the welfare of the State, and that so far as this was conserved mere political considerations had no weight. I doubt if any public man was year mere heartily or unschabily supported by political opponents than I was by the semocrate of South Carolina during the period to which I refer. Our subsequent differences occurred from other causes that has want of sympathy between their views and mine upon questions of practical administration within the State.

Reporter—Now Governor, let me 88 you what is

ministration within the State.

NEGRORY AS LAWGIVERS.

REPORTED—Now, Governor, let me isk you what is the result of your experience after these several years to official his as to the ability of the colored people to take postession of a government and legislate in their

Governor Charmenan—I think the colored people are just as competent to legislate and conduct a government as any other people who have had as little education and experience. They only want brains. It is fille to expect under any circumstances a good agovernment without a large preponderance of intelligence. The strength of every community in the Union is measured by this fact. While, therefore, I do not reflect on the colored rate in saying that they were basily prepared for the task they assumed, I still content that successful self-government, under the law of universal suffrage, requires education, intellectual trapility and a large amount of accumulated political experience—is short, an unioristanding of the duties of citizenship. Concerning the intentions of the masses of the colored people of South Carolina, I think they are honest. Their misfortune has been that they were not asie to anticipate or follow the effects of measures that were enacted by their representatives until those measures had, taken root and wrought their evit results. And then they were too ready to be led by designing and unprincipled men who became by force of superior opportunities their leaders. When I say this, I desire particularly to add that I do not east Governor Charmentain—I think the colored people

more blame upon the colored than upon the white leaders of the republican party in South Carolina. Upon the whole, I think my own race has as much to answer for any connection with bad leadership in that State as the colored race. The result is the same, fad leaders and ignorant followers could not work out the problem of good covernment. This has been the great obstacle and hindrance to the success of the republican party in the Southern States, and it may be set down as the principal cause of our overthrow.

A near which it.

principal cause of our overthrow.

A READ WEIGHT.

REFORTER—In other words, Governor, the republican party in South Carolina has been compelled to carry a dead weight of incompetency, a king of ignorant dry rot—negroes. Northern bushwhackers and anybody class intent on spoils and self-aggrandizement—is that so?

can party in South Carolina has been compelled to carry a dead weight of neompetency, a kind of knorthant dry rot—herore. Northern bashwhackers and anybody clee intent on spoils and self-aggrandizement—is that so?

Governor Chamkeraix—Yes; the difficulty was that a majority of those who undertook to lead the reouth-can party in South Carolina made a profession of politics and lived accordingly. Now, I don't think any man is qualified in lead in political infocus he has such aubstantial interests in the community to which be belongs as will put him in complete sympathy with the permanent institutions of that community. It is not always nocessary that a man shall be born on the soil where he lives, nor that the shall be born on the soil where he lives, nor that he shall be born on the soil where he lives, nor that he shall be born on the soil where he lives, nor that he shall be born on the soil where he lives, nor that he shall be born on the soil where he lives, nor that the shall be born on the soil where he lives, nor that the shall be born on the soil where he lives, nor that the shall be born on the soil where he lives, nor that the shall be born on the soil where he lives, nor that the shall be a property holder; but, in my judgment, it is necessary that he should have something besides what he may possess a spirit of conservation and a disposition to do the full estantial of the shall be a spirit of conservation and a disposition to do the full estantial most exact justice, and at the same time sea sail counsel as a public spirited official or citizen. The major that he may possess a spirit of conservation and the sail stability to pay its debts?

Governor Grammentan.—I am glad you have referred to this subject. I have had pointed differences with the people of South Carolina that were wide and deep, but upon shall be a subject. I have never entertained a doubt. South Carolina offers the most injudy most of the sail and the sail

REFORME.—What is the amount of the public debt of south Carolina and what are the prospects that it will

ever be paid?
Governor Chambellais—The entire funded debt Governor Chambellain—The entire funded debt of South Carolina when the process of exchange is completed will be about \$6,000,600. Of this amount about \$4,300,000 of consolidation bonds have airceady been issued. The present Legislature will undoubtedly levy a tax for the payment of the interest upon all the outstanding consolidation bonds, and my judgment the interest will be regularly and prohipily paid. The democratic party of the State is specifically pledged to do this, and I think that the commercial hobor and integrity of the people is a guarantee that it will be done. It is not a burdensome debt and the prompt discharge of the obligations which it imposes would make the consolidation bonds of South Carolina a safe and valuable investment.

The process of exchange of the old deot for the new was carefully guarded at every point, and I do not think that there is outstanding to-day a single dollar of the consolidation debt that is not an bouset and valid debt of the State. The means of verifying this statement are easy and accessible at Columbia, S. U. The exchanged bonds are all of record in the office of the Treasurer in that city, and a few hours of examination will put at rest every doubt that may have arisen. It is, of course, needless for me to say that I have no knowledge of any irregularity or questionable transaction in connection with these bonds, and I am heartily glad to see the administration of General Hampton disposed to assume the obligation of the payment of the interest by levying a sufficient tax for the purpose.

A TRIBUTE TO SOUTH CARCLINA.

I hope you will allow me to say further, without suggestion from yourself, that I hold to my views of events in the past as well as the prosent, with eather deference to those who are known to differ with me. I have the profoundest respect and admiration for the conduct and character in the main of the conduct in the profoundest respect and admiration for the conduct and character in the main of the conduct and character in the

THE CAVALRY MARKSMEN OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DIVISIONS AT BALL PRACTICE.

The qualified cavalry marksmen of the First and Second divisions, State National Guard, were out before the butts at Creedmoor yesterday for carbine practice, and both officers and men suffered a good deal from the neat. The Third regiment of cavalry had on the field 70 officers, non-commissioned officers and rank and file; the Separate Troop, 34; the Washington Grays, 24; the Gatling Battery, 13; the Separate Troop, Fifth brigade, 16; and the Separate Company (infantry), of Flushing, 21-the last three pany (infaniry), of Floshing, 21—the last three sections representing corps which belong to the Second division, all the others being attached to the First. Coionel Budke, of the Third cavairy, was the field officer of the First division detachments, and Major Stmons of those from the Second. Licutenant Coionel Saniord directed the practice of the New York detachments, and Captain Brown those from Long Island. The cavairy detachments of both divisions shot at 206 and 200 yards, the practice on the former range being in front of third class targets, from the shoulder, standing, and at the latter, kneeling, before second class targets. This was in accordance with the raises laid down; but the infantry company, who were out by virtue of special orders, and who had never been before in front of the butts, were allowed to shoot as marksimen, at 200 and 500 yards; a proceeding when was autogether irregular and ought not to have been permitted. The anomaly of a divided command in the field was noticed. Colonel Budke had the troopseof the First division under his orders, and Major Simons commanded those of the Second; whereas, in point of fact, the Colonel Burton, of the First division staff, who appears to have been on the ground as medical officer of the day, appeared in plain clothes. Liceisenant Colonel Santord, who attentively watched the line of firing points, found that with the fity grain carrirdge the practice was unsatisfactory, and that the seventy grain charge gave a much better result, and, therefore, ordered this class of ammunition to be used. sections representing corps which belong to the Sec

behooves the Creedmoor authorities to see that everything is in good order for the markamen who will contend next week. The grass now growing rank before the mid ranges and long ranges should be cut, as it interferes materially with aiming, and produces that tellur which as a irritating to the carton match, with the grass waving before the buil's-eye, would have a poor chance of making a creditable score.

To-DAY'S EVENTS.

The events that will come oil to-day are the Remington long range \$300 (gold) prize match, the competition for the Spirit of the Times medal, and the first competition for the medal of the Irish-American Rifle Club.

THE WESTCHESTER POLO CLUB GROUNDS AT JEROME PARK--PROSPECTS OF THE SEASON-THE STABLE AND THE PONIES-A LAWN

given a most decided impetus to all field and open air sports. Already the white winged yachts are skim-ming across the lower bay, the ball players dotting the green fields and the runners and pedestrians at work on the different athiested grounds. The season has come when the young men who prefer a healthy, active sport to a life of indelence, are engaged in the various pastimes they have a fancy for. It matters not whether it is polo, rowing, yachting, rifle shooting, ball praying or athletics, they have all the same effect, preserving the system from the bad results attending a lethargic life and giving tresh life and manliness to all who prac-

The game of polo is a sport that, although only lately introduced into this country, has become very popular, as it combines many elements that are good seat on a horse and a light hand, that his well broken pony should answer by a move of the relus, a the East Indies, where it used to be played by the the English cavalry officers stationed in that country. By those gentlemen it was brought to England, and it nt of last season. It is only in the past few years that horseback exercise has become popular in the on a horse was rather rare to find among city men. Polo came just in the right place, as it offered an inducement for horseback exercise that to many was irresistible, and and came out to witness the games, it was surprising New York polo players. Of course the opening games were like those of all beginners, but toward the close of the season the Westchester Polo Club could turn out a team that cortainly was not to be despised.

of the season the Westchester Polo Club could turn out a team that cortainly was not to be despised.

The po o grounds at Jorome Park have been put in thorough order and the green sod so woil rolled that it looks like a bowling green. It is unaerstood that the members of the cub have determined this season to give as more encouragement to athletic aports among the colleges, and it is proposed to give a \$500 cup to be competed for by the loobtall players of Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Princeton and some other colleges. It is proposed to play under the Rugby rules, but that point will be definitely rettled after Mr. Howland Robbins, the Secretary of the Polo Club, has communicated with the different colleges. The grounds have been flagged out and the goals set up at the two ends, so that everything is ready for the polo match game, which will probably take place next-saturday.

The club is at present in a very prosperous condition and quite a number of new names have been put for election. A number of the blayers of last scason have gone or are going to Europe; but with Messra, Howland Robbins, F. Bonson, Herman Celrichs, Harry Celrichs, W. P. Douglas, J. Host, Purdy Balfour, G. Fearing, J. Heckscher, J. Rogers, Bryce and Hunniwell at home, there will be no lack of members to make up an interesting match. Several of the members have already been at work practising and quite an interesting intile game was played our Thurs and after the work practising and quite an interesting intile game was played our Thurs and after the player of the polo clubs lately formed in the different large cities in the United States will send a team here to try their mettle before the scason is out.

The Forniss.

to try their mettle before the season is out.

THE PONIES.

The stables situated on the northwesterly corner of the grounds have already put on a bright and cheery attire, and the ponies in their stable look as if the winter had not disagreed with them. Mr. Harry Blassen is again in charge of the polo grounds and ponnes, and as suals his stables are kept clean contiple to dine in. Glancing around the stable some of the old lavorites of the past season appeared to be in thriving condition. Mr. Howland Roberts' famous dun pony Dick, about 13½ hands and born and brod in the Mexician hills, is looking in lamous condition. He is one of the sleadlest polo ponies of the lot and up to a heap of work. The bay pony Balgy, belonging to Mr. W. P. Boughs (not the one on which he met with his recent accident), a strong built Mexican, about 13.1 hands, looks as if a little exercise would do him no harm. Mr. F. Bronson is going to ride this season a little bay mare, First, about 13.2 hands, that was ridden last year oy Colonel Jay. The latter gentleman owns a clever looking piebald, Kalskau, about 14 hands, that is understood to be of Indian extraction. Prayune, a gray Mexican mustang, 13.3 hands, owned by Mr. Hermann Oelrichs, looks as it he is ready for work, and a brown Indian mare, expurred last year from the Sloux and recently christened Kite. man. Mr. Ballour owns a pretty little gray Texan mare, about 13.1 hands, and Mr. Bryce will ride the bay Mexican pony Jack, about 13.3 hands. Both these ponies are looking in excellent condition. Mr. Wadsworth has a little chestinut mare, called the Flea, in the stable. She is a pretty little thing, standing about 13 hands, but her pedigree appears doubtful. That cannot be said, however, of Mr. W. Gray's chestnut mare Squaw, a diminutive animal of the Indian breed that was captured last year and is credited with having been the petied pattrey of Mrs. Sitting Bull. The gray mare Fet, that was so much admired last season, was standing in a loose box, evidently suffering from a swelling in her back that was being bistered; but Revolver, The Hawk and Temmy, were apparently eating their heads off in their stalls, and looking as if they wanted work.

THE CLUE house.

The handsome cottage, with its magnificent ballcoom attached, is already in perfect order for the festivities of the season. The dining fooms have been renovated and the large verandas look very inviting these hot days. The ballcoom is virtually ready for the dance, and the polished floor glistens like a mirror. In fact, everything is ready for occupancy, and the two handsome Clumber spaniels that are sleeping on the veranda look as it they thought it was time some one came up and made things lively.

This afternoon there is to be a lawn party on the polo grounds, which have been lent by the club for this eccasion. It has been arranged by some prominent somety gentlemen, and is strictly an invitation affair and confined to some 300 invited guests. The ladies will be amused with croquet, lawn terms, Aunt Sally and other outdoor amusemments. After lanch, which will be laid out in three handsome marquees erected at different portions of the ground, the guests will repair to the ballroom and conclude the festivities with a german.

Polio AT Newfort.

VACHTING NOTES.

The following yachts are in the harbor of Greenport, N. Y. :-Schooners-Sea Witch, Estelle, Lena, F. H. Stott, J. D. Smith. Sloops—Kate, Nuntie, Arrow, Rope, Alert, G. F. Randolph, R. H. Huntley, Winans, Swan, Vail. Steam yacht—Mystic, Osborne.

ROWING CHALLENGE ACCEPTED. HALIPAX, N. S., May 18, 1877.

The backers of Warren Smith have decided to accept the challenge of Wallace Ross, of St. John, to a soull race, stakes and place to be decided upon hereafter.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.

The spring meeting of the New York Athletic Club takes place at their grounds, Mott Haven, on May 30 (Decoration Day). The entries close to-day. The prizes are now on exhibition at the Gorham Manufacturing Company's store, Union square.

A MINIATURE HELL GATE.

A number of workmen have been engaged at the Equitable Building for some time past boring for an rtesian well to be sunk in the centre or the block. In artesian well to be sunk in the centre or the block. In the progress of the work they came across a huge rock and it was determined to blast it by incans of a battery. The blast took place yesterday afternoon and as it was about they feet before the surface of the ceitar the effect was left throughout the block bounded by Broadway and Pipe, Cedarand Nassau streets. As the cause of the shock was unknown to most of the persons occupying the buildings it was thought at first that an earthquake had struck the city, and in the imagination of some it appeared as if the buildings were tumbling over their heads. The cause being quickly ascertaited, however, all fears were allayed and business went on as usual. THE MARKSMEN WHO QUALIFIED.

The Third cavalry qualified 29 marksmen; the Separate Troop, Fith brigade, 17; the Washington Grays, 13; the Separate Froop, Fist division, 16; the Gating battery, 10, and the Separate Company of Flushing 7. The following are among the best scores that were made on this occasion by the different detachments:— made and the shock was unknown to most of the persons occapying the buildings it was thought at first that an earthquake had struck the city, and in the imagination of some it appeared as if the buildings were tumbing over their heads. The cause being quickly ascertated, however, all foars were aliayed and business went on as usual.

A CARD FROM MR. PHILPOT.

A CARD FROM MR. PHILPOT.

MAY 18, 1877.

To the Editor of the Herald:— May 18, 1877.

To the Editor of the Herald:— In your paper of to-day I noticed an article headed "Philpot's Deadly Dirk." The reporter of the Herald was imposed upon by somebody in regard to the dirk, and a disturbance with a man whose name was mentioned, and the only weapons I used were my hands, in self-defence, as any man would do if insuited and as-

RACING IN KENTUCKY.

SIXTH AND LAST DAY OF THE SPRING MEETING OF THE KENTUCKY ASSOCIATION-THREE BACES-ELEMI, CHARLEY GORHAM AND TEN BROECE THE WINNERS.

The Lexington Association closed to-day the most successful meeting ever held. The day was a scorcher, regular July weather, and the track was "as fast as lightning." The attendance was on any other day during the meeting. This being the last day of the spring meeting was the course. Three races were run, the first being the Con dash of two miles and an eighth. All of them were

had seven starters. These were T. J. Megibben's bay mare Elemi, George W. Bowen & Co.'s bay filly Tillie Brent, F. Water's gray filly Victress, Jackson & Co's bay filly Little Sis, P. F. Pettit's bay gelding, J. A. Grinstead's brown mare Katie and T. J. Nichol's bay over any of the others.

First Heat—When the drum sounded the start Elema

was in the lead, Tolono second, Tillie Brent third, the others being well bunched together. Elemi showed the way past the quarter pole, but before sh reached the half-mile pole fillie Brent headed her. the race nandily by a length. Tillie Brent second, two

the race handily by a length. Tillie Brent second, two tongths in front of Katle, Lattle Sis fourth, Victress fifth, Pettit's gelding mixth, Tolono, seventh. Time. 1:43\(^2\).

Second Heat.—Eteni then became the favorite against the field. Little Sis and Tolono were off together in a lead to a very bad start for the others. Pettit's gelding was third, the remainder scattered. Tolono and Little Sis took commanding leads for three-quarters of a mile, when they shot their respective buffle and retired. Elemi then came to the front on the homestreich, and won the race in a canter. Tillie Brent was second, Victress third, Little Sis fourth, Pettit's gelding fifth, Katle sixth, Tolono seventh. Time, 1:44\(^2\).

Brent was second, Victress third, Little Sis fourth, Petiti's geiding fifth, Katie sixth, Tolono seventh. Time, 1:44%.

The second face had five starters, comprising Lisic & Co.'s bay gelding Busty, Williams & Co.'s brown hily Feircia, S. J. Salver's oay coit Charley Gorham, G. Gilt's brown cott Allan Pinkerton, and B. F. Harper's chestnut filly Necy Hale. Busty, Felicia and Charley Gorham were the favorites, all selling in the pools for the same prices. The horsos had a good start and went off at a tremeudous pace, Allan Pinkerton soon taking the lead, Felicia and Charley Gorham lapped. The trio ran in this order for the first mile, when Charley Gorham made play, came away from the others, and after a hard race he won by a length, Felicia second, Allan Pinkerton third, Dusty fourth, Necy Hale fifth. The first mile was run in 1:42%, and the race in 2:08%, which is the fastest mile and a quarter on record. Grinstead, at Saratoga, July 24, 1875, ran the distance in 2:03%, which was the bost time previous to that made to-day.

The THERD MACE
had three starters. These were B. F. Harpor's bay horse fen Broeck, J. A. Grinstead's bay filly Katrine and A. Bulord's chestnut filly Chestnut Oaks, the former having the call at three to one. Ten Broeck went off with the lead, but gave it up to Katrine on the tam. Ten Broeck went to the front on the backstretch, and then galloping away from the others, won in a canter by use lengths. Katrine was second, Chestnut Oaks, third. Time, 3:53.

The following are the

EMMARIES.

Kentory Association—Spains Meeting—Sixyh Day, May 18—First Rack—Consolation Purso, \$300, mile heats, for heaten horses; \$250 to the first and \$50 to the second horse. Horses beaton once allowed 7 lbs.; twice, 12 lbs. three times, 16 lbs.

Starters

T. J. Megibbon's ch. m. E.emi, by Asteroid, dan

T. J. Megibben's ch. m. Elemi, by Asteroid, dam Edma, 5 years old.
Goo. W. Bowen & Co. 's b. 1. Title Breat, by imp. Phegion, dam Nettle Viley, 4 years old.
F. Waters' y. f. Victress, by Victory, dam by Vandal, 3 years old.
G. Cadwailader's b. f. Little Ss, by Frogtown, dam by Yorkshire, 3 years old.
B. F. Pettle's b. g., by Rivoll, dam Themis, 3 years old.

B. F. Pettit's b. g., by Rivoli, dam Themis. 3
years old.

J. A. Grinstead's br. m. Katie, by imp. Pheaton,
dam by War Dance, 5 years old.

J. Nichols' b. m. Tolene, by imp. Phaeton, dam
Alert, 5 years old.

Time, 1:43½—1:44½.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACK—Purse \$250; \$200 to the
first and \$50 to the second horse; the distance one
mile and a quarter.

Searters.

mile and a quarter.

Searters.

S. J. Saiyer's b. c. Charley Gorham, by Biarneystone, dam Aurora Raby, 3 years old.

Williams & Co 's br. f. Felicia, by imp. Phaeton, dam Farlaietta, 3 years old.

G. Gil's br. c. Allan Pinkerton, by Glen Athol, dam Stans Olderston, Syears old.

Pattic, aged.

B. F. Harper's ch. f. Necy Hale, by Lexington, dam
Mirlam, 4 years old.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE—Purse \$600; \$500 to the
first and \$100 to the second horse; the distance two
miles and an eighth.

Starters.

miles and an eighth.

Starters.

B. F. Harper's b. h. Ten Brocck, by imp. Phenton, dam Fanny Holton, 5 years old.

J. A. Grinstead's b. f. Katrine, by Lightning, dam Chelly Jobson, 4 years old.

A. Buford's ch. f. Chestnit Oaks, by War Dance, dam Alice Wagner, 4 years old.

3 Time, 3 53.

Time, 3:55,

B. F. Harper has arranged this afternoon with M,
Lewis Ciark, President of the Louisville Jockey Cinb,
to ran Ten Brocek against the best mile time and the
best two mita time on record, at the Louisville Meeting, which takes place next week.

LAST DAY OF THE SECOND SPRING MEETING AT WEST Sine Driving Park.—The attendance was large and the track in excellent order yesterday. There were three trots on the card, the first being the unfinished match race from Thursday, of which five heats had mont Maid with one and the other two were dead heats. Moscow won the sixth and deciding heat at his case in 2:40.

The following are the

SCHMARIES.
WEST SIDE PARK, JARSHY CITY—THIRD AND LAST DAY
OF THE SECOND SPRING MEETING—FRIDAY, MAY 18.—
TROITING MATCH \$250; mile beats, best three in five.

Peter Manee's ch. g. Moscow (to (in harness). 2 2 1 0 0 2

TIME. Quarier. Haif. Mile.

First heat. 41 1:21 2:44/2
second heat. 41 1:22 2:43
Third heat. 43 1:24 2:45
Fourth heat. 43 1:25 2:35
Fourth heat. 43 1:25 2:45
Figh heat. 41 1:22 2:46
Saxis Day—Second Rack.—Purse \$100, for horses that have never beaten 2:45; \$75 to the first, \$50 to the second and \$25 to the third horse. Mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

C. Daydson's b. g. Charlie Hill. 1 1 0 2 1
Wilham McMahon's t. m. Grace. 3 2 0 1 2
Wilham Thom's g. s. Tom Bird. 2 3 3 3 3
C. Brown's b. m. Weedan Kate. 4 4 4 dr
P. Mance's bik. g. Charlie M. dis.
G. Ward's ch. m. Mary W. dis.
G. Ward's ch. m. Mary W. dis.
C. Mance's b. g. Lamganon. dis.

Time.

C. Manec's b. g. Lamganon dis.

TIME Quarter. Half. Mile.

First heat. 43 1:24'2 2:48
Second heat. 41 1:22 2:48
Third heat. 42 1:24 2:47
Fourth heat. 43 1:25 2:50'4
Fitth heat. 43 1:25 2:50'5
SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.—Purse \$50'; under saddle; best three in Bvc.

Slarters.

C. Davidson's b. g. Frank. 1 1 1

The Baltimore spring meeting will commence on

Tuesday next. The programme is a very good one, and it is probable that a great many New Yorkers will attend. On the first day there will be five races, two of which are great sweepstakes, one with thirteen entries and the other with twenty-two. There are also two purses to be run for over the flat and a steeplechase. On the second day there will be two great sweepchase. On the second day there will be two great sweepstakes, one for three-year-olds, with twenty-six entries,
and the cup, in which there are thirteen good race
horses. Benides those there are a handleap stakes and
a pulse; mile heats. On the third day there is a purse
old a mile, then the Preakness Stakes for three-yearolds, a mile and a half, with seventeen entries; then a
selfing race of a mile and three-quariers; a purse of
\$600, mile heats; and a hurdle race, mile heats, over
four hurdles. On the fourth day there will be a
purse, one mile; a purse, a mile and a half, and one
\$1,000 two mile heats for all ages. The last race will be
the Grand steeplechase Post Stakes, to which there are
six subscribers. That the meeting will be a success
there can be no doubt

MURDER'S PENALTY.

Three Deaths on the Scaffold Yesterday in Punishment of Capital Crime.

"LED ASTRAY BY THE DEVIL."

Confident Expectations of Ascending from the Gallows to a Blissful Eternity.

OCEER IDEAS OF GUILT AND PORGIVENESS.

Utter Indifference of the Culprits to Their Crimes in View of Im-

EXECUTION OF CHARLES TOMMEY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

AMERICES, Ga., May 18, 1877.

A crime, almost unparalleled in its wanton ferocity, unconcern with which the guilty man confessed it. was expiated at this place to-day, Charles Tommey, a gigantic negro, having perished upon the gallows for the murder of Mrs. Caraway, a most estimable lady.

On Monday, the 16th day of April, Mrs. Caraway, the wife of a well-to-do farmer, living about three miles from Smithville, Sumter county, was murdered in her house during the absence of her husband. It appears that Mr. Caraway left the house early on Monday morning to look after some work on a distant part of his farm, leaving no one at home but his wife. About eight o'clock that morning she was seen standing in the yard by a neighbor. At a little after ten o'clock her minister called to pay a pastoral visit and found the house apparently empty. Pausing for awhile to rest himself, he heard a low and pitiful mounting in an adjoining room. Hastoning to see what it meant he was shocked to find Mrs. Caraway lying near the hearthstone in a dying and unconscious condition. Her head was literally beaten out of shape. The skull was crushed in several places and fragments of it had been driven into the poor woman's brain. It was plain that she must have been assailed with a large blud-geon. Dark pools of blood had settled in various places on the floor, and her hair was stiff with clotted not see, or speak, or move, and only mouned uneasily

Mr. Caraway was summoned and a large crowd was soon gathered at the house. Mr. Caraway's greef upon seeing the mutilated body of his wife, who had been his faithful and affectionate partner for thirty years, is described as having been fearful. The neighbors were, of course, in a state of consternation over the terrible and wanton crime, and began at once to cast about for some clew that might lead to its perpetrator. Mr. Caraway and his wife were such notably mild and in-offensive people that it was hard to believe they had an enemy in the world. It was suspected that the murder was perpetrated by a robber. A search of the house disclosed the fact that several trunks had been broken open and one little tin trank, usually secreted and the repository of valuable papers, had been carried off. In the back yard, where the clay was soft, several enormous footprints were discovered. It transpired that, when the minister was nearing the house, he had seen a large negro standing in the road, a short distance above the place, whose actions struck him as being suspicious. These were the only clews

been arrested, convicted and executed within one month after the commission of the crime which he committed.

Tommay's confression.

Yesterday the prisoner made the following statement of his case to his jailer:—

"I killed life. Caraway almost without intending to do it. I did not kill her from my first intention. You see, some years ago, Mr. Caraway, according to my idea then, cheated me in a trade for a yearling. I had never liked him since, and when I passed his house that morping and saw no one there but his wise! thought it was a good chance to get even with him. So I entered the house with no other purpose than to take enough things to make me even. I waited until Mrs. Caraway had gone into the house, and then I entered the yaird. The dog sprang upon me, and although I lought him off he made such a noise that he attracted Mrs. Caraway. I saw at once that I should have to get her eyes closed for awhite. So I just entered and talked to her awhite. When she turned her back I struck her sharply on the back of the head. She leli on the fireplace, grosming terriby. I hurried from the room and seized the tin trank where I knew the money was kept. I was disappointed at finding only a bandlat of silver in it, and then looked around the house for something else to take.

"As I passed through the room where Mrs. Caraway was tying I saw that she had crawled across the floor, and was still crying. "Oh, lord!" oh, lord!" I leit very sorry for her, as she had always been kind to me, and it hought the best thing I could do would be to put her out of ner misery. So I struck her three or four more licks over the head, until she stopped groaming. Then I thought she was doad, and I hurried away. I had no idea any one would suspect me. I had no thoughts of running away, I tell you the truth, in: I am giad they are going to bang me. I have never had a night year still since I did the interable act. Thore is something after me all the time. I suppose it is the devil. Anyhow, I'm giad I'm going to get rid of it. I know it can't

orehead and intelligent eyes. In lace was solved with a thin straigling beard.

On entering into conversation with the doomed man your correspondent found him apparently unconcerned about the future. After begging a chew of tobacco he stated that he had nothing to say for the public; he had accounted to God for what he had done, and he cared not what man thought of him. On being

pressed, be said, "I will tell you one thing that I have acknowledged to no one except my jailer. While Mra. Caraway was unconscions and in a dying condition. I committed an outrage on her person. I kept this, a secret for fear of being lynched."

While with the prisoner in soid his body to the physicians for \$3. On leaving the jail he taced a crowd of 2,000 people without lear or trembling, and as he rode on his coffin to the gallows, quetly chewed your reporter's tobbaceo, and calmiy gazed at the surging crowd. When we reached the gibbut we found at least 5,000 people, many of whom were white ladice, assembled to witness the vengeance of the law. He left the wazon and ascended the soafold with a firm trend, without any sign of tear.

THE MURICHERR'S FAITH IN A HAPPY EFERNITY.

After the religious services the Sheriff asked him if he had anything to say to the multitude. He repilled, 'Nothing." On being pressed he said:—"I have but little to say to this large crowd. This scene ought to speak for me. I tell you I am with Jeaus. (Great appliance.) I am not here to tell of things that happened years ago. I will soon be where I shall be at rest forever. ("Amen!" from negroes in the crowd.)

"Don't do as I have dode; but if you do, put faith in the Lord; He is merciful and will forzive. Till now he has made my yoke cosy. I have nothing more to say," Stlandich By takah Paccess.

Turning to the Sheriff, he said, "I am ready," and without a quiver in any muscle he stepped upon the fatal trap and held his hands for the cords to be tied by the Sheriff. As the cap was being adjusted he spit out his tobacco and said, "Lord, may the Lamb pray," At this moment the trap fell, and falling seven feet his body nung danging at the end of the hangman's rope, His writhings showed that his neck was not broken, and after sixteen minutes he was pronounced dead from strangulation.

RIBERRY HASTE.

The husband of Mrs. Caraway this morning bought a

The husband of Mrs. Caraway this morning bought a license for a second marriage and then proceeded to witness the execution. Much exitement and indignation was expressed at this unseemly baste.

JACK BURGOYNE'S EXPIATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Marion, S. C., May 18, 1877.

Jack Burgoyne (colored), convicted of the murder of Alexander Gregg, on the 6th of November last, to-day explated his crime on the gallows. At twenty minutes past cloven A. M. he ascended the scaffold, where reigious services were performed. The condemned man, n instant expectation of death, was perfectly calm

difference.

A MURDERER'S HOPE OF HEAVEN.

Assuming an attitude of boliness he delivered the

following speech:—"My brethren, my position here to-day should be a terrible warning to you all, white and black, I have prayed to the good Master and feel and black. I have prayed to the good Master and feel that I have been forgiven. I am not the first, but hope to be the last, placed in this position. I am able to say that I am not afraid to die. God is not like man; He forgives, but man does not. I am ready and willing to go to the lord, who will crown me in Hoaven. I am betore you now but am about to cross Jordan's stream, where I anxiously await that glorious day when the general roil will be cailed. Trust that you will be there and answer to your names. Hope to rise together when the trumpet will sound. You have heard of my crime. I was led astray by the devil. I was bound and chained but now I am loose forever and am going to a better world. Tell my will and children and sister Mary I shall look for them to meet me in heaven, where the parting will never be, meet me in beaven, where the parting will never be. Tell my brother to attend to my funeral arrangements. Good bye all; meet me in glory."

The noise was adjusted, the cap placed on his head, and at fifty minutes past twelve o'clock the Sherill, bidding him adien, placed his foot on the treadle. The trap fell, and Jack Burgoyne was launched into eternity. After hanging tweety minutes the body was out down and given in charge of his friends for interment.

SAMUEL ORR HANGED. Sr. Louis, Mo., May 18, 1877.

A special from Mount Vernon, Ma, to the Globe Democrat, says Samuel Orr was executed there to-day for the murder of a farmer named Davis, in Christian county, eighteen miles from Springfield, on the 11th of December, 1873. Early this morning he wrote a trici article to be published after his death, in which he warned young men against drinking whiskey, keeping bad company, &c., declared he had made his peace with God, was not alraid to die, and would not make a con-fession on the gallows. In conversation he would not assert his guilt or innocence, and was averse to talking about the matter.

At forty-seven minutes past .we the Sheriff and his assistants ascended the scaffold with the culprit, who walked up with a firm step and unconcerned manner.

house, he had seen a large begro standing in the road, a short datance above the place, whose actions struck him as being suspicious. These were the only clews oldered.

Finally, some one suggested that the only man in the county whose feet stere large enough to dishle foot-prints in the back yard was Charlest Tommer, a negro of an extraordinarily large frame. Upon his being described the minister avered that the description tailed precisely with the negro he had med a short status from the foots, alice the plating occurred, years previously neen a workman upout Mr. Caraway's plate and that is find six, Caraway had had a disagreement concerning a trade of some datie, and that the negro knew of the existence and small, and that the negro knew of the existence and smalled out to the had been badly used. Mr. Caraway further stands that the negro knew of the existence and smalled out to the hint of trust that was manager—k knowledge that was need at all grown and the same of the marder. As the Justice and powe supersions and information a justice of the peace summosed a passwad selled out to make the standard of the same of the marder. As the Justice and powe supproached Tommor appeared at the house attempted to escape. Seeing, however, that he was strain quantioned he said that we same using, from Caraway's house was load that we see using, from Caraway's house was load that we see using from Caraway's house was load that we should be subject to the same of the marder. When he was first quantioned he said to do this, and the paper was recovered.

He can be considered that the contession, and when he had reached the house went and showed where he had secreted the performance of the crime. At the conclasion of his contession, which he delivered in the most nonly had been contessed and the paper was very cook, but stand that he supposed they introduced we kill him, had done. He would assisted the was not an indication to the tenting the supposed they introduced to have been supposed to the prevention of the secretic as told by httle Eddy Davis, a son of the murdered man, brought tears to the eyes of all in the court room.

KILLED WITH DERRINGERS.

He testified that on the latal evening between sundown and dark the two men came to the field where he and his father were leeding their stock and inquired if they could buy some feed, as it was scarce down on the wire road; he told them they could be accommodated when they got over in the lot, and started with his father to get the feed; they walked behind the doomod man, and drawing their derringers simultaneously, shot him down like a dog in the presence of his child. When asked what he did then, the lad said that he "just cried." Charles W. Mitchell, of Arkansas, also gave some damaging testimony against the accused in regard to certain admissions made by Cox in reference to the murder. At a late hour on the night of the murder Orr and Cox returned to Springheid and commenced a riotous career. They appeared to be well fixed financially, and frequently beasted that they were hving on "blood money." It seems evident that they had been employed by some one to commit the murder. In making their inquiries into its cause the Grand Jury of Christian county subporned a somewhat notorious character, who was deemed quite capable of the commission of any crime of violence. He was asked whether Hart had ever made any overtures to him looking toward the murder of Davis. The witness replied that Hart came to him and said there was a man he wanted to see sent out of this into another country, and he had \$1,000 ready for him if he would do the job. In reply the witness said he "told Hart he had jumped the wrong man; he didn't do such things for money; he was not afraid to do them—in fact, he had done them, as he (Hart; very well knew, and would do them again if any man gave him cause, but he didn't do them fag him and other evidence Hart was

to do them—in fact, he had done them, as he (Hart) very well knew, and would do them again if any main gave him cause, but he didn't do them for hire.

ARRIEST OF HART.

In consequence of this and other evidence Hart was arrested, and after a preliminary examination was held for trial, giving bonds in \$7,500 to answer. In order to indemnify his bondsmen he mortgaged his larm to them, and then after the capture of Sami Orr field the cognity and was supposed to be in Colorado until Deputy United States Marshal Langston got on his trail through the postmarks on some letters sent to friends in Springfield, and finally captured the Major in Brownwood, on the Western frontier of Toxas, where he was keeping a store. He and Orr were subsequently chained together in the same cell at Springfield. The trial of Hart took place at Marshfield about fitteen months ago, and after a lengthy and bitter contest, in which the State and defendant were represented by eminent counsel, he was acquitted. Orr was not so fortunate. His final trial took place in March, at Moant Verhou. It began on the 3d and lasted until the 9th. The prosecution took hold of the case with a detarmination thal justice should be satisfied and were unremitting in their exertions. The defence labored with equal zeal for their client, but the evidence could not be overcome, and a verdicted "Guilly of murder in the first degree" was reneared. The result was unexpected to the prisoner. He maintained a deflant attitude throughout, and jocularly told witnesses that he would be back in Springfield in a few days.

Orr was good locking, about twenty-six years of ago. His manners were engaging and he created a favorable impression upon nearly all with whom he came in contact. He was a thorough desperance, however. His family, consisting of lather, mother and three gots—John, Thoodore and Sam—removed from Arkansas to Springfield down they speak in the highest terms, was closely related to Tuit, the Confederate spy, who was killed in a deel with "Wild Bill" on the publi